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UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
RAY LYMAN WILBUR, SECRETARY
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
HORACE M. ALBRIGHT, DIRECTOR



CIRCULAR OF GENERAL INFORMATION REGARDING
HAWAII NATIONAL PARK



Photo by Maehara

HALEMAUMAU IN ACTION—1929
OPEN ALL THE YEAR



Photo by National Park Service.

BANK OF PURE SULPHUR AND SULPHUR STEAM



Photograph by Baker.

THE "DEVIL'S THROAT"

A VOLCANIC CHASM ON THE NEW CHAIN-OF-CRATERS ROAD

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Showing Territory of Hawaii and portion of Kilauea section.....	10
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THE NATIONAL PARKS AT A GLANCE

[Number, 21; total area, 12,118 square miles]

Name of park	Location	Area in square miles	Distinctive characteristics
Acadia..... 1919	Maine coast.....	16	The group of granite mountains upon Mount Desert Island and also bold point on opposite mainland across Frenchmans Bay—Formerly called the Lafayette National Park.
Bryce Canyon..... 1923	Southwestern Utah...	23	Box canyon filled with countless array of fantastically eroded pinnacles—Best exhibit of vivid coloring of earth's materials.
Crater Lake..... 1902	Southwestern Oregon...	249	Lake of extraordinary blue in crater of extinct volcano—Sides 1,000 feet high—Interesting lava formations—Fine fishing.
General Grant..... 1890	Middle eastern California.	4	Created to preserve the celebrated General Grant Tree, 40.3 feet in diameter—31 miles by trail from Sequoia National Park.
Glacier..... 1910	Northwestern Montana.	1,534	Rugged mountain region of unsurpassed alpine character—250 glacier-fed lakes of romantic beauty—60 small glaciers—Precipices thousands of feet deep—Almost sensational scenery of marked individuality—Fine trout fishing.
Grand Canyon..... 1919	North central Arizona.	1,009	The greatest example of erosion add the most sublime spectacle in the world.
Grand Teton..... 1929	Northwestern Wyoming.	150	Includes most spectacular portion of Teton Mountains, a granite uplift of unusual grandeur.
Hawaii..... 1916	Hawaii.....	245	Interesting volcanic areas—Kilauea and Mauna Loa, active volcanoes on the island of Hawaii; Haleakala, a huge extinct volcano on the island of Maui.
Hot Springs..... 1921	Middle Arkansas.....	1½	46 hot springs said to possess healing properties—Many hotels and boarding houses—19 bath-houses under Government supervision. Reserved by Congress in 1832 as the Hot Springs Reservation to prevent exploitation of hot waters.
Lassen Volcanic..... 1916	Northern California...	163	Only active volcano in United States proper—Lassen Peak, 10,453 feet—Cinder cone, 6,913 feet—Hot springs—Mud geysers.
Mesa Verde..... 1906	Southwestern Colorado.	80	Most notable and best preserved prehistoric cliff dwellings in United States, if not in the world.
Mount McKinley..... 1917	South central Alaska...	2,645	Highest mountain in North America—Rises higher above surrounding country than any other mountain in the world.
Mount Rainier..... 1899	West central Washington.	325	Largest accessible single peak glacier system; 28 glaciers, some of large size; 48 square miles of glacier, 50 to 500 feet thick—Wonderful subalpine wild-flower fields.
Platt..... 1902	Southern Oklahoma...	1½	Sulphur and other springs possessing medicinal value.
Rocky Mountain..... 1915	North middle Colorado.	378	Heart of the Rockies—Snowy range, peaks 11,000 to 14,255 feet altitude—Remarkable records of glacial period.
Sequoia..... 1890	Middle eastern California.	604	The Big Tree National Park—Scores of sequoias 20 to 30 feet in diameter, thousands over 10 feet in diameter, General Sherman Tree, 37.3 feet in diameter and 273.9 feet high—Towering mountain ranges—Startling precipices—Mount Whitney and Kern River country.
Sullys Hill..... 1904	North Dakota.....	1½	Small park with woods, streams, and a lake—Is a wild-animal preserve.
Wind Cave..... 1903	South Dakota.....	17	Cavern having several miles of galleries and numerous chambers containing peculiar formations.
Yellowstone..... 1872	Northwestern Wyoming, southwestern Montana, and northeastern Idaho.	3,426	More geysers than in all rest of world together—Boiling springs—Mud volcanoes—Petrified forests—Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone, remarkable for gorgeous coloring—Large lakes—Many large streams and waterfalls—Vast wilderness, one of the greatest wild bird and animal preserves in the world—Exceptional trout fishing.
Yosemite..... 1890	Middle eastern California.	1,126	Valley of world-famed beauty—Lofty cliffs—Romantic vistas—Many waterfalls of extraordinary height—3 groves of Big Trees—High Sierra—Waterwheel Falls—Good trout fishing.
Zion..... 1919	Southwestern Utah...	120	Magnificent gorge (Zion Canyon), depth from 1,500 to 2,500 feet, with precipitous walls—Of great beauty and scenic interest.

HAWAII NATIONAL PARK

The Hawaii National Park, in the Territory of Hawaii, was created by act of Congress August 1, 1916, and placed under the control of the National Park Service of the Interior Department. It is unique in that it consists of two separate tracts of land lying on different islands. The Kilauea and Mauna Loa areas with connecting strip of land, are located on the island of Hawaii, and the Haleakala section is on the island of Maui. The total area of the park is 245 square miles. Of this, 219 square miles are in the Kilauea-Mauna Loa section and 26 in the Haleakala area.

The park was created to conserve the most representative area of volcanic interest in the United States. Its craters, both active and dormant, are among the most important in the entire world and are probably the only volcanoes which can be visited with reasonable safety.

Each section of the park is named after the volcano that is its outstanding feature. The Hawaiian volcanoes are world famous and are known as the most continuously, variously, and harmlessly active volcanoes on earth. Kilauea crater has been nearly continuously active, with a lake or lakes of molten lava, for a century. Mauna Loa is the largest active volcano and mountain mass in the world, with eruptions about once a decade, and has poured out more lava during the last century than any other volcano on the globe. Haleakala, a dormant volcano, is a mountain mass 10,000 feet high, with a tremendous crater rift in its summit 5 miles across and 3,000 feet deep, containing many high lava cones.

LUXURIANT TROPICAL VEGETATION

The park is also noted for its luxuriant tropical vegetation, which forms a striking contrast to the volcanic craters and barren lava flows. Gorgeous tree ferns, sandalwood, koa or Hawaiian mahogany, vie with the flowering ohia trees in making the park forests unusually interesting to the visitor.

KILAUEA SECTION

The most spectacular portion of the park is that including the volcano of Kilauea, usually the most active. This volcano, probably older than towering Mauna Loa, its neighbor, creates the impression

of being a crater in the side of the higher mountain, although in reality it is itself a mountain with an elevation of 4,000 feet. This illusion is the result of the broad depression at its top and of its gentle slopes, caused by lava flows from many lateral vents. Within the depression is a vast pit, known as Halemaumau, the "House of Everlasting Fire," which for years has drawn travelers from the four quarters of the earth. This inner crater often contains a boiling, bubbling mass of molten lava whose surface fluctuates from bottom to rim. Its risings are accompanied by brilliant fountains and flows of liquid lava, and its lowerings by tremendous avalanches which send up enormous dust clouds.

Nearly a century and a half ago Halemaumau became unusually active, and its violent blast of ash destroyed an Hawaiian army. From that time—1790—no rocks or ash were ejected until 1924. During the autumn of 1923 the lake of fire drained away, but gradually returned until the pit contained a 50-acre lake of seething lava. Lava geysers traveled across its surface, sending up incandescent sprays 150 feet into the air. Again the lake disappeared and crumbling masses of rock fell into the smoking pit, choking the vents through which the volcanic gases had escaped. A few months later, when the gases unexpectedly returned, the vents were cleared by tremendous explosions hurling ashes for miles into the air. The violent disturbance continued for three weeks, and at the end of that time the fire pit had been enlarged to four times its former size, the opening being 190 acres in area and 1,200 feet deep. A few weeks later, when all was quiet, a roaring jet of lava appeared at the bottom of the pit, sending up a steady spray 200 feet high, building up a small cinder cone and forming a 10-acre lava lake on the floor of the pit. After giving a brilliant display for a couple of weeks the fountain subsided and the volcano became dormant. In July, 1927, a similar display occurred, lasting for two weeks, and in January, 1928, the fire returned for one night only. Gas and vapor rise continually.

During 1929 spectacular lava flows occurred in February and July, raising the floor with new material to depths of 55 and 45 feet, respectively. The pit depth in December, 1929, was 1,050 feet and the floor area 48 acres. Further flows are expected at more frequent intervals and for longer periods, and the permanent return of lava to the pit is not unlikely.

COMMON TREES AND SHRUBS

Animal life in Hawaii National Park is scarce, but faunal famine is more than offset by floral abundance, and the student of botany will find much to interest him from the coconut groves of the coast to the stunted ohia trees near the timber line of Mauna Loa. Bird

Park, with an area of less than 60 acres, contains many extremely interesting plants and trees. Particular attention is directed to the tropical vegetation in the Fern Jungle through which the road to the volcano passes; many of the giant ferns are 40 feet high, with single fronds 25 feet long arching gracefully over the highway. By walking only a few yards back into this jungle one easily gets the impression of being back in a prehistoric era when the entire earth was covered with plants of similar appearance. Thimbleberries and ohelo berries are plentiful along Cockett's Trail and on Byron Ledge. To the amateur botanist the following list will be interesting:

Alani (*Pelea clusiaefolia*).—A small tree dedicated to Pele, the goddess of volcanoes; the thick leathery leaves occur in whorls of four or three, have a prominent midrib, and are somewhat fragrant. The fruit is a small 4-lobed green, woody capsule.

Hapuu, tree fern (*Cibotium Chamissoi*).—Distinguished by its soft, yellow, glossy hair, or pulu used for stuffing pillows and mattresses.

Hapuu Iii, tree fern (*Cibotium Menziesii*).—The larger tree fern with stiff, long black hair on the leaf stems.

Iliahi, sandalwood (*Santalum paniculatum*).—Attains a height of 25 feet; thin leaves overcast with a whitish bloom; the blossoms occur in densely flowered panicles; wood very light and fragrant.

Koa, Hawaiian mahogany (*Acacia koa*).—The stateliest tree in Hawaii; readily recognized by its sickle-shaped leaves and large symmetrical crown when growing in the open. The true compound leaf is found on the young trees and sprouts. Used by the natives in making dug-out canoes and surf boards; now used in making ukuleles and furniture on account of the beautiful grain. A magnificent specimen with trunk 10 feet in diameter was preserved when a lava flow stopped within 20 feet of it.

Mamaki, paper mulberry (*Pipturus albidus*).—A small tree with rough leaves, usually with red veins and stalks. The Hawaiians make their tapa or paper cloth from the inner bark of this tree.

Mamani (*Sophora chrysophylla*).—A sturdy tree with compound leaves belonging to the pea family; bright yellow pealike blossoms; rough, corky pod, deeply constricted between the seeds; rough bark on the older trees; wood very durable, making excellent fence posts, but so hard that a special staple must be used.

Ohelo, native huckleberry (*Vaccinium penduliflorum*).—Small shrub with inconspicuous flowers and red and yellow berries which are excellent for pies; very plentiful around Kilauea Crater.

Ohia, *Ohia Lehua* (*Metrosideros collina polymorpha*).—The most plentiful tree in the islands, varying greatly in size and character of its leaves. Has a scaly bark, and produces a very hard, close-grained

wood suitable for beams and railroad ties. Easily identified by its brilliant scarlet pom-pom blossoms.

Wawaeioli, Rats Foot (Lycopodium).—An interesting low-growing fernlike plant which has taken its common name from the manner in which its leaves resemble the grouped toes of rat. Color is yellowish green and plant is found usually in the thickest of the undergrowth along the trail side in some sections of the park.

Ulukē, Staghorn Fern.—A comparatively small leaf fern of vine and bush character found all through the park as a tangled mass among the ohia trees and undergrowth; by itself as a thick bush.

BIRD PARK

Bird Park, a beautiful natural park also known as Kipuka Puauulu, is an interesting feature of the Kilauea area. This kipuka or oasis has escaped encircling lava flows, and its rich black soil supports a marvelous variety of vegetation. As many as 40 species of trees grow here, including the Hibiscadelphus, a unique relative of the hibiscus. This favored spot of 56 acres is the haunt of many beautiful and rare native birds.

VOLCANO OBSERVATORY

A volcano observatory is maintained at Kilauea by the Geological Survey of the Department of the Interior, and much valuable scientific data is obtained here concerning earthquakes and volcanoes. Dr. T. A. Jaggar is the volcanologist in charge.

UWEKAHUNA OBSERVATORY AND MUSEUM

The National Park Service operates an exhibition room and lecture system at Uwekahuna Observatory, located on the high point of Uwekahuna Bluff, where it overlooks the entire Kilauea Crater region and Kau Desert. Through the medium of lectures by a ranger naturalist, demonstration maps and charts, motion pictures, lantern slides, exhibits of volcanic rock and formations, and an actually operating seismograph the visitor is enabled to secure a comprehensive knowledge of volcanic action and its history in this particular area. These observatory buildings, together with their scientific equipment, were donated by the Hawaiian Volcano Research Association.

ROADS AND TRAILS

Twenty-five miles of highways lie within the park, one of the roads leading to the very brink of Halemaumau, the fire pit, a fact that establishes Kilauea as the most convenient and popular volcano in

the world. The new Chain-of-Craters Road, 7 miles in length, passes by nine craters that lie on the great Puna rift, and will eventually be met by a new territorial road from Kalapana on the Puna coast. Bird Park, the great 1920 chasm, Cone and Pit Craters, and other important sections, although remote from the highway, may be reached by the venturesome motorist by means of auto trails.

Several interesting trails are available in the Kilauea section. One of the most interesting is known as the "World's weirdest walk," and leads from the hotel to the rim of the crater. Its first half mile winds through rich tropical vegetation; then for a mile it takes its way through fantastic lava formations, the result of the Kau flow of 1919, when Kilauea's lava overflowed. Another mile crosses the area bombarded by huge boulders and fragments of lava during the 1924 eruptions.

Other trail trips include Byron Ledge and Kilauea Iki from the hotel, Napau Crater and the sea-coast trails from the Chain-of-Craters Road. All trails are well marked, with points of interest identified.

On account of the absence of fresh-water sources, small shelters with barrels to catch the rain run-off from the roofs have been placed at strategic points. Hikers on overnight trips should inform themselves as to these points, and in addition should always carry canteens of water.

MAUNA LOA SECTION

Not far from Kilauea is the Mauna Loa section, with its great volcano rising to an altitude of 13,675 feet. So closely connected are Mauna Loa and Kilauea that the latter appears to be a portion of the taller mountain's eastern slope. Mauna Loa is not only the second highest mountain in the islands but it is one of the world's greatest volcanoes, steadily increasing its size as volcanic outbursts every 5 or 10 years add huge masses of new lava to its bulk.

Its summit crater, Mokuaweoweo, is almost as spectacular in action as Kilauea, although entirely different. Jets of steam continually rise from its great pit, 3 miles long and 1½ miles wide. Below the crater are many rifts, some brilliantly colored, from which numerous lava flows have occurred in the past. In line with these rifts are many spatter cones and other peculiar volcanic phenomena.

The last great flow from Mauna Loa occurred in the spring of 1926, after a period of dormancy of seven years. The flow, which came from a rift about 5,000 feet below the summit, lasted for nearly two weeks. It was aa in type, about 1,500 feet wide and 30 feet deep, and crept down the mountain flank like a colossal caterpillar

tractor. It contained a central channel, crusted over, of rushing liquid lava. Jets of pebbles shot up from steam explosions and clouds of sand were thrown up. At first there was a hissing sound from the rushing lava, followed later by a roaring sound. As the lava rushed down the mountain slope into the sea the water seemed to become deep green in color and to be steaming in widening areas. It was a never-to-be-forgotten sight for those fortunate enough to witness it.

Spectacular and violent as these outbreaks are they are not dangerous, for there is always plenty of time and opportunity for on-lookers to get to places of safety. In fact, a volcanic eruption in Hawaii is cause for rejoicing rather than fear, as everyone rushes to the scene of the spectacle.

KILAUEA-MAUNA LOA TRIP

From the Kilauea section to the crater of Mauna Loa and return is a distance of about 75 miles, and the trip can be made in three days, either riding or hiking. It is customary to leave the hotel at Kilauea on horseback in the morning, riding about 25 miles over the lava to a rest house set in a tiny cinder cone on Mauna Loa at the 10,000-foot elevation. The night is spent here and the next day the 25-mile walk to the top and back is made. The second night is spent at the rest house and the next day the return to Kilauea is made. On this journey the air is rare and cool, the view superb and unrestricted for miles around. Wild goats are encountered on the trip. Beautiful lava specimens, with the sparkle of gold and silver and varicolored brilliants, may be seen on the way.

HALEAKALA SECTION

The Haleakala section of the Hawaii National Park contains one of the largest extinct volcanoes in the world, within the crater of which could be placed an entire city. The crater covers an area of 19 square miles and has a circumference of 21 miles. In places it is several thousand feet deep. Inside the crater are hundreds of cinder cones and lava flows, and at the southeast and northwest sections of the crater wall there are low gaps out of which great rivers of lava once poured. Near each gap is a beautiful meadow with plenty of grass and mamani or sandalwood trees which furnish shade for camping parties. The play of light and shadow in the old burned-out crater as the sunlight appears and floods the depths is impressive beyond words. At sunset also the views are superb.

RARE SILVERSWORD PLANT

Within the crater of Haleakala grows the rare silversword plant, which is not found elsewhere. It is a large spherical herb with leaves gleaming like polished silver. Only once in its lifetime does it produce a magnificent flower cluster 2 to 3 feet high. After the seeds have matured the entire plant dies.

SUMMIT REST HOUSE

A very comfortable rest house has been provided at the crater's rim by the citizens of the island of Maui. This building is fitted with steel bunks, mattresses, bedding, utensils, and other essential conveniences for visitors. A road is now being constructed which will soon make the crater rim accessible by automobile.

ADMINISTRATION

The park is administered by the Department of the Interior through the National Park Service, with a superintendent, Thomas J. Allen, jr., in immediate charge. The administrative center is in the Kilauea section.

All complaints, suggestions, and requests for information should be addressed to the superintendent, whose post-office address is Hawaii National Park, Hawaii.

ACCOMODATIONS FOR VISITORS

VOLCANO HOUSE

The only hotel in the Hawaii National Park is the Volcano House, located in the Kilauea section on the outer rim of the Volcano. From its front porch the visitor may enjoy an excellent view of Mauna Loa and of the great lava floor of Kilauea. The hotel, which is a structure of 100 rooms, provides steam and sulphur baths, using live steam and heat from the volcano. Although water is scarce in the vicinity of the volcano, great tanks insure an adequate supply for hotel visitors. The rooms are equipped with electric lights and running water. Crackling log fires draw visitors to the spacious lobbies in the evening. A summer camp consisting of cottages and a central building, about 5 miles by road to the south on the crater rim, is operated from June 20 to September 15. Arrangements may be made at the Volcano House for golfing on the sporty nine-hole golf course and for picnic or hiker's lunches, automobiles, horseback trips in the vicinity of the crater, and motor trips around the island.

ARMY AND NAVY RECREATION CAMPS

In the Kilauea section also are two recreation camps established for the use of the officers and enlisted men of the United States Army and Navy. Each year thousands of service men spend their vacations at the Kilauea Military Camp or the Navy Recreation Camp.

FREE PUBLIC AUTOMOBILE CAMP

A free public automobile camp, where motorists may obtain wood and water, has been established in the Ohia Forest near Keanakakoi Crater, 5 miles from Volcano House and one-fourth mile from the summer cottage camp. As the demand grows other camps will be established in convenient places.

HOW TO REACH THE PARK

A TROPICAL GATEWAY

The gateway to Hawaii's treasures, including the national park, is Honolulu, known as the "Crossroads of the Pacific." Here the principal trans-Pacific steamship lines converge. It is the capital of the Territory of Hawaii, and is its largest city, with a population of over 100,000. It is a cosmopolitan place, with a western atmosphere and every modern improvement. Owing to a climate that varies but a few degrees the year around, there is always an abundance of beautiful tropical flowers to delight the visitor.

TRIP TO KILAUEA AND MAUNA LOA

The 200-mile trip from Honolulu to Kilauea Volcano on the island of Hawaii is a sea voyage which lands the visitor in the pretty city of Hilo early in the morning after an interesting cruise along the Hamakua coast, with its many waterfalls and deep gorges. Hilo is the second city of the Territory and the county seat of the island of Hawaii. Before it spreads the placid waters of Hilo Bay, and for a background it has the island's highest mountain, Mauna Kea, which is sometimes snow-covered. From Hilo one may take a motor trip to the charming Puna district, where the scene of the "Bird of Paradise" was laid, or a thrilling railway trip along the precipices of the Hamakua coast.

A popular way to visit the park is in automobiles, which receive visitors at the foot of the steamer landing and an hour later deposit them at the edge of the crater of Kilauea. The ride is over smooth,

paved roads, bordered by tropical flowers, bushes, and berries, and between fields of sugar cane and forests of lofty fern trees. Thirty-one miles from Hilo the first sight of Kilauea's crater is obtained.

TRANSPORTATION

The Inter-Island Steam Navigation Co. operates a modern steamer between Honolulu and Hilo, with two sailings a week. Ships of the Matson Navigation Co. or the Los Angeles Steamship Co. make the side trip to Hilo practically each week. The minimum round-trip excursion from Honolulu to the Kilauea section of the park requires two days and three nights and can be made on vessels of any of these steamship lines.

The park may also be approached through ports on the west coast of Hawaii, which are served by steamers of the Inter-Island Steam Navigation Co.

Passenger transportation by air is now available between all islands every day in both directions. The Inter-Island Airways Co. and Hawaiian Airways Co. both operate multimotored planes for this service.

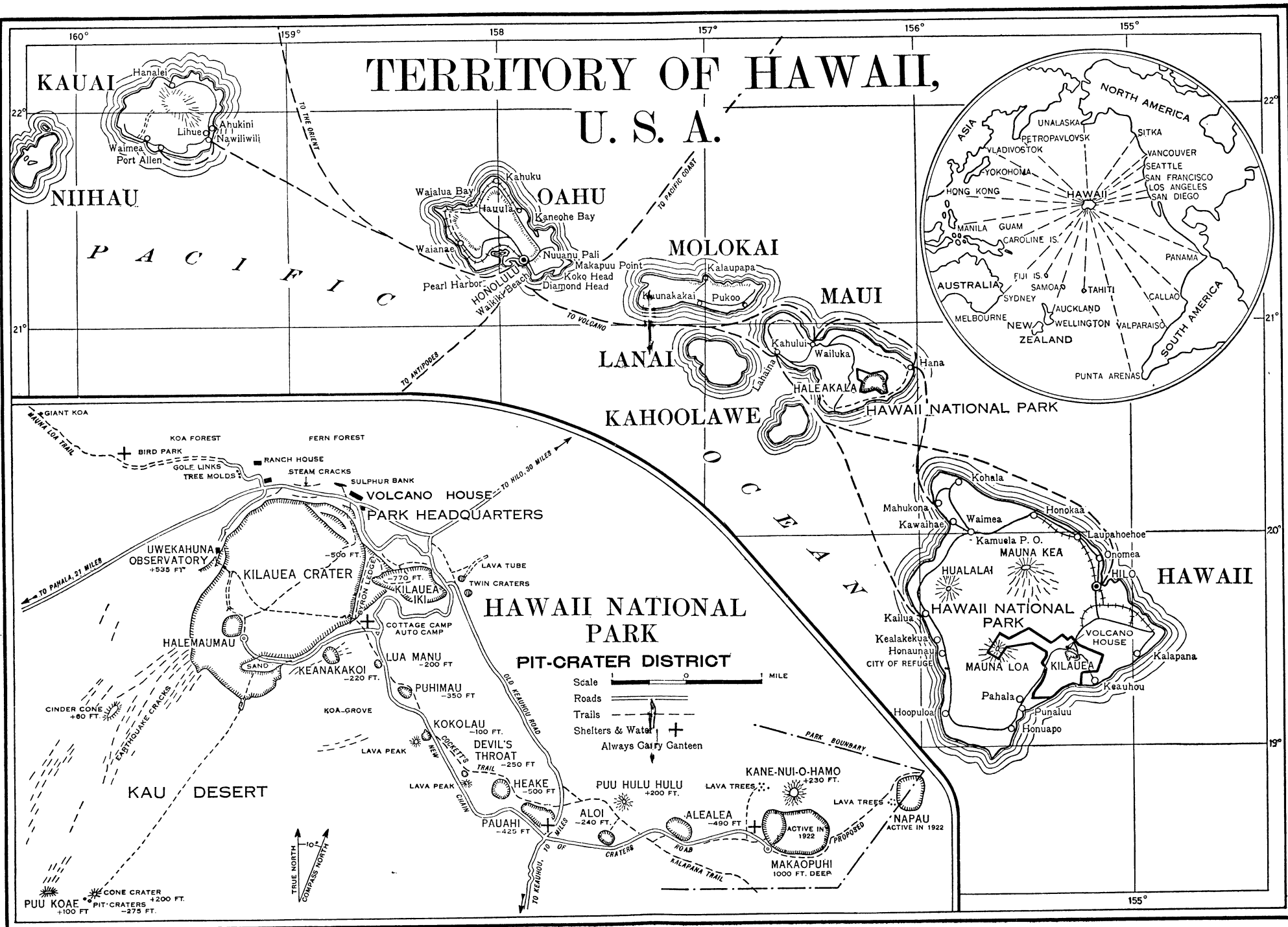
Transportation for the trip to Hawaii National Park from Hilo is always available at moderate rates. Automobiles are to be had at Hilo at all times, and an abundance of motor cars meet each steamer.

Automobiles may be hired at the Volcano House at reasonable rates for special trips in and around the crater. Saddle horses and the services of a guide may also be obtained from near-by ranches. Picnic lunches for all-day jaunts and food for overnight excursions are prepared by the hotel, charges for this service depending upon the amount of food furnished.

TRIP TO HALEAKALA SECTION

The trip to Haleakala on the island of Maui may be made in conjunction with the trip to Kilauea and Mauna Loa either in going to or returning from Hilo. There are good hotel accommodations and transportation facilities on Maui. The combined auto and horseback trip to the 10,000-foot summit may be made from noon to noon from Wailuku, spending the night at the top.

Other spectacular points of interest on this island are Iao Valley, a green cleft of dizzy depths in the heart of tropical mountains near Wailuku, and the scenic drive to the interesting town of Lahaina. Arrangements for saddle-horse service may be made with J. H. Trask of Paia, Maui, and others.



GENERAL INFORMATION

For information regarding trips to the Hawaiian Islands it is suggested that prospective visitors get in touch with the Hawaii Tourist Bureau, with offices in Honolulu, Hawaii; 451 Montgomery Street, San Francisco, Calif.; G. P. O. 1487, Wellington, New Zealand; G. P. O. 241-D, Sydney, Australia; and P. O. Box 296, Shanghai, China.

Tours of Hawaii National Park from Honolulu may be included in the weekly excursions from the mainland conducted by Matson Navigation Co., 215 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif., 248 South Spring Street, Los Angeles, Calif., and 814 Second Avenue, Seattle, Wash.; Los Angeles Steamship Co., 505 South Spring Street and 730 South Broadway, Los Angeles, Calif., and 685 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.; and the Dollar Line, Robert Fuller Building, San Francisco, Calif., and 514 West Sixth Street, Los Angeles, Calif.

Steamers of the Inter-Island Steam Navigation Co., Honolulu, and of the Matson and Los Angeles lines, offer all-expense tours of the Hawaii National Park as follows:

Kilauea section: Leave Honolulu Tuesday and Friday, 4 p. m., spending	
Wednesday or Saturday night at Volcano House, returning to Honolulu	
Friday or Monday at 7 a. m.-----	\$54. 50
Haleakala section: Leave Honolulu on Thursday, 7 p. m., spending Fri-	
day night in resthouse on summit of crater, returning to Honolulu	
Sunday, 6 a. m.-----	61. 70

If one arrives at Hilo without previous arrangements, he may rent an automobile with or without driver for the trip through the Kilauea section and around the island of Hawaii. The island is encircled by an automobile road crossing recent lava flows, and it may be negotiated easily in three days. Retail stores, garages, post offices, and comfortable wayside inns with good meals and lodging for visitors are to be found at convenient intervals on the route.

Travelers from the United States and Canada can easily reach Hawaii in a four and one-half to six day ocean voyage on steamers of the Matson Line, leaving Seattle direct to Honolulu every six weeks; on steamers of the Matson Navigation Co., leaving San Francisco for Hawaiian ports every Wednesday and an additional fast steamer leaving San Francisco every other Saturday; on steamers of the Oceanic Line, leaving for Honolulu every three weeks en route to the Antipodes; on steamers of the N. Y. K. Line, leaving for Hawaii en route to the Orient every two weeks (only lay-over passengers can use this foreign line between two American ports); on steamers of the Dollar Line, Admiral Line, and Dollar "Round-

the-World " Line, one of which leaves every Saturday for Hawaii en route to the Orient; on steamers of the Los Angeles Steamship Co., leaving Los Angeles direct for Honolulu every three Saturdays out of four; on steamers of the Canadian-Australasian Royal Mail Line from Vancouver direct to Honolulu every month.

Travelers from New Zealand may reach Hawaii on steamers of the Canadian-Australasian Line, leaving Auckland every month; from Australia on steamers of the Oceanic Steamship Co., leaving Sydney every three weeks; and on those of the Canadian-Australasian Line, leaving the same port every month. Travelers from the Orient may go direct to Hawaii on steamers of the Dollar Line and Oriental Mail Line, leaving oriental ports for Honolulu every two weeks, and on steamers of the N. Y. K. Line, leaving at the same intervals.

OUTDOOR LIFE IN HAWAIIAN ISLANDS

Not considering their beauty, the greatest appeal of the Hawaiian Islands is their all-year fitness for outdoor life—hiking, swimming, tennis, golf, hunting, fishing, and surfing on great boards or in outrigger canoes.

Between Honolulu and the island of Hawaii, which is the largest of all, Molokai is passed. Here Hawaiians are homesteading successfully. Maui, passed en route, is known as the Valley Island. The island of Kauai, 100 miles northwest of Honolulu, is known as the Garden Island. Besides enchanting scenery, it has a number of other natural attractions, such as the Barking Sands of Nohili, Waimea Canyon, the Spouting Horn, Haena Caves, and numerous beaches and bays, waterfalls, and canyons.

As long as the visitor has made a trip of 2,000 miles or more to the islands, it is urged that he extend his stay from the usual one week to two weeks or more if possible. It will be time profitably spent. The national park comprises but a small part of the islands, but the entire Territory is of great interest. For instance, a tour of the island of Hawaii, where two sections of the park are located, displays many attractions. There are lava flows of the last century, with the individual characteristics all plainly signed; the Riviera-like slopes of Kona, clothed with many miles of coffee bushes, dotted with quaint villages, terminating at the coast, where are ancient Hawaiian temples, fishing villages, and bays offering the most exciting sport with heavy line and reel to be had in any waters; the upland ranges of North Kona and Kohala, where are raised for island use immense herds of cattle, sheep, hogs, and horses; the Hamakua coast, where for 50 miles the lower slopes are covered with sugar cane and the rugged coast line is marked by sugar mills and villages.

RULES AND REGULATIONS

GENERAL REGULATIONS

The following rules and regulations for the government of the Hawaii National Park are hereby established and made public, pursuant to authority conferred by the acts of Congress approved August 1, 1916 (39 Stat. 432), and August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 536), as amended June 2, 1920 (41 Stat. 732).

1. *Preservation of natural features and curiosities.*—It is forbidden to remove or injure the stalactites, stalagmites, and other phenomena of crystallization or incrustation in any lava tube, cave, steam vent, or spatter cone, or other repository of fragile products of volcanic action whether recently formed or ancient; or to deface the same by written inscription or otherwise; or to throw any object or substance into said lava tubes, caves, steam vents, or spatter cones; or to injure or disturb in any manner or to carry off any of the mineral deposits, specimens, natural curiosities, or wonders within the park.

The destruction, injury, defacement, or disturbance in any way of the public buildings, signs, equipment, or other property, or the trees, flowers, vegetation, rocks, mineral, animal, or bird or other life is prohibited; provided, that the superintendent of the park may issue permits for the destruction of wild goats and pigs when said animals are likely to cause serious injury or destruction of flowers or other vegetation.

2. *Camping.*—No camp shall be made except at designated localities. Camp grounds shall be thoroughly cleaned before they are abandoned. Tin cans, bottles, cast-off clothing, and all other débris shall be placed in garbage cans or pits provided for the purpose. When camps are made in unfrequented localities where pits or cans may not be provided, all refuse shall be burned or hidden where it will not be offensive to the eye.

Campers may use dead or fallen timber only, for fuel.

3. *Fires.*—Fires constitute one of the greatest perils to the park; they shall not be kindled near trees, dead wood, moss, dry leaves, forest mold, or other vegetable refuse, but in some open space on rocks or earth. Should camp be made in a locality where no such open space exists or is provided, the dead wood, moss, dry leaves, etc., shall be scraped away to the rock or earth over an area considerably larger than that required for the fire.

Fires shall be lighted only when necessary and when no longer needed shall be completely extinguished, and all embers and bed smothered with earth or water, so that there remains no possibility of reignition.

Especial care shall be taken that no lighted match, cigar, or cigarette is dropped in any grass, twigs, leaves, or tree mold.

4. *Hunting*.—The park is a sanctuary for wild life of every sort, and hunting, wounding, capturing, or frightening any bird or animal in the park, except the wild goat, as provided in rule 1, is prohibited. Firearms are prohibited in the park except on written permission of the superintendent, who also has authority to waive inquiry as to the possession of firearms by visitors traveling through the park to places beyond.

5. *Fishing*.—Fishing by the use of drugs or explosives, or for merchandise or profit, is prohibited. Fishing in particular water may be suspended, or the number of fish that may be taken by one person in any one day may be regulated by the superintendent. Fish retained shall be killed.

6. *Private operations*.—No person, firm, or corporation shall reside permanently, engage in any business, or erect buildings in the park without permission in writing from the Director of the National Park Service, Washington, D. C. Applications for such permission may be addressed to the director through the superintendent of the park.

7. *Cameras*.—Still and motion-picture cameras may be freely used in the park for general scenic purposes. For the filming of motion pictures requiring the use of artificial or special settings, or involving the performance of a professional cast, permission must first be obtained from the superintendent of the park.

8. *Gambling*.—Gambling in any form, or the operation of gambling devices, whether for merchandise or otherwise, is prohibited.

9. *Advertisements*.—Private notices or advertisements shall not be posted or displayed on Government lands within the park, excepting such as the superintendent deems necessary for the convenience and guidance of the public.

10. *Patented lands*.—Owners of patented lands within the park limits are entitled to the full use and enjoyment thereof. While no limitations or conditions are imposed upon the use of private lands so long as such use does not interfere with or injure the park, private owners shall provide against trespass by their livestock upon the park lands, and all trespasses committed will be punished to the full extent of the law. Stock may be taken over the park lands to patented private lands with the written permission and under the supervision of the superintendent, but such permission and supervision are not required when access to such private lands is had wholly over roads or lands not owned or controlled by the United States.

11. *Grazing*.—The running at large, herding, or grazing of livestock of any kind on the Government lands in the park, as well

as the driving of livestock over same, is prohibited, except where authority therefor has been granted by the superintendent. Livestock found improperly on the park lands may be impounded and held until claimed by the owner and the trespass adjusted.

12. *Authorized operators.*—All persons, firms, or corporations holding franchises in the park shall keep the grounds used by them properly policed and shall maintain the premises in a sanitary condition to the satisfaction of the superintendent. No operator shall retain in his employment a person whose presence in the park may be deemed by the superintendent subversive of good order and management of the park.

All operators shall require each of their employees to wear a metal badge, with a number thereon, or other mark of identification, the name and the number corresponding therewith, or the identification mark, being registered in the superintendent's office. These badges must be worn in plain sight on the hat or cap.

13. *Dogs and cats.*—Cats are not permitted on the Government lands in the park, and dogs only to those persons passing through the park to the territory beyond, in which instances they shall be kept tied while crossing the park.

14. *Travel on trails.*—Pedestrians on trails, when saddle or pack animals are passing them, shall remain quiet until the animals have passed.

Persons traveling on the trails of the park, either on foot or on saddle animals, shall not make short cuts, but shall confine themselves to the main trails.

15. *Travel, general.*—(a) Saddle horses, pack trains, and horse-drawn vehicles have right of way over motor-propelled vehicles at all times.

(b) Load and vehicle weight limitations shall be those prescribed from time to time by the Director of the National Park Service and shall be complied with by the operators of all vehicles using the park roads. Schedules showing weight limitations for different roads in the park may be seen at the office of the superintendent and at the ranger stations at the park entrances.

(c) All vehicles shall be equipped with lights for night travel. At least one light shall be carried on the left front side of horse-drawn vehicles, in a position such as to be visible from both front and rear.

16. *Fines and penalties.*—Persons who render themselves obnoxious by disorderly conduct or bad behavior shall be subjected to the punishment hereinafter prescribed for violation of the foregoing regulations, and may be summarily removed from the park by the superintendent.

Any person who violates any of the foregoing regulations shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be subject to a fine of not more than \$500 or imprisonment not exceeding six months, or both, and be adjudged to pay all costs of the proceedings.

AUTOMOBILE AND MOTOR CYCLE REGULATIONS

Pursuant to authority conferred by the acts of Congress approved August 1, 1916 (39 Stat. 432), and August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535), as amended June 2, 1920 (41 Stat. 732), the following regulations covering the admission of automobiles and motor cycles into the Hawaii National Park are hereby established and made public:

1. *Entrances and roads.*—Automobiles and motor cycles may enter and leave the park by, and travel over, any of the roads therein which are open to motor vehicles.

2. *Speeds.*—Automobiles and other vehicles shall be so operated as to be under the safe control of the driver at all times. The speed shall be kept within such limits as may be necessary to avoid accident.

Speed is limited to 15 miles per hour on grades and when rounding sharp curves. On straight, open stretches the speed may be increased to 25 miles per hour.

3. *Horns.*—The horn shall be sounded on approaching curves or stretches of road concealed for any considerable distance by slopes, overhanging trees, or other obstacles, and before meeting or passing other automobiles, motor cycles, riding or driving animals, or pedestrians.

4. *Lights.*—All automobiles shall be equipped with head and tail lights, the headlights to be of sufficient brilliancy to insure safety in driving at night, and all lights shall be kept lighted after sunset when automobile is on the road. Headlights shall be dimmed when meeting other automobiles, motor cycles, riding or driving animals, or pedestrians.

5. *Muffler cut-outs.*—Muffler cut-outs shall be closed while approaching or passing riding horses, horse-drawn vehicles, hotels, camps, or checking stations.

6. *Teams.*—Teams have the right of way, and automobiles shall be backed or otherwise handled as may be necessary so as to enable teams to pass with safety. In no case shall automobiles pass animals on the road at a speed greater than 12 miles an hour.

7. *Overtaking vehicles.*—Any vehicle traveling slowly upon any of the park roads shall, when overtaken by a faster moving motor vehicle and upon suitable signal from such overtaking vehicle, give way to the right, allowing the overtaking vehicle reasonably free passage, provided the overtaking vehicle does not exceed the speed limits specified for the road in question.

8. *Accidents, stop-overs.*—If, because of accident or stop for any reason, automobiles are unable to keep going, they shall be immediately parked off the road or, where this is impossible, on the outer edge of the road.

Any driver of a motor-driven vehicle who meets with an accident shall report same at the nearest ranger station or to the superintendent of the park.

9. *Fines and penalties.*—Any person who violates any of the foregoing regulations shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be subject to a fine of not more than \$500 or imprisonment not exceeding six months, or both, and be adjudged to pay all costs of the proceedings.

LITERATURE

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS

Government publications on Hawaii National Park may be obtained as indicated below. Separate communications should be addressed to the officers mentioned.

DISTRIBUTED FREE BY THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

The following publications may be obtained free on written application to the Director of the National Park Service:

Map of National Parks and National Monuments.

Shows location of all of the national parks and monuments administered by the National Park Service and all railroad routes to these reservations.

Map of western United States.

Shows the National Park-to-Park Highway and other roads.

Glimpses of Our National Parks. 65 pages, including illustrations.

Contains description of the most important features of the principal national parks.

OTHER NATIONAL PARKS

Circulars of General Information similar to this for national parks listed below may be obtained free of charge by writing to the Director of the National Park Service, Washington, D. C.:

Acadia National Park.
Crater Lake National Park.
Glacier National Park.
Grand Canyon National Park.
Grand Teton National Park.
Hot Springs National Park.
Lassen Volcanic National Park.
Mesa Verde National Park.
Mount McKinley National Park.

Mount Rainier National Park.
Rocky Mountain National Park.
Sequoia and General Grant National
Parks.
Wind Cave National Park.
Yellowstone National Park.
Yosemite National Park.
Zion and Bryce Canyon National Parks.

NATIONAL MONUMENTS

Glimpses of Our National Monuments, 81 pages, including 34 illustrations. Contains brief descriptions of all the national monuments administered by the Department of the Interior.

SOLD BY THE SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS

The following publication may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., at the price indicated, postage prepaid. Remittance should be made by money order or in cash.

The National Parks Portfolio. By Robert Sterling Yard. Fifth Edition. 270 pages, including 310 illustrations. Bound securely in cloth. \$1.

Contains nine chapters, each descriptive of a national park, and one larger chapter devoted to other parks and monuments.

REFERENCES

- Albright, Horace M., and Taylor, Frank J. Oh, Ranger! A book about the national parks. Stanford University Press, Stanford, Calif. 1928. 178 pp. Illustrated. Price, \$2.50.
- Alexander, W. D. Brief History of Hawaiian People.
- Brigham, William T. Memoirs of the Bernice Pauahi Bishop Museum. Vol. II, No. 4. The Volcanoes of Kilauea and Mauna Loa. 1909.
- Bryan, William A. Natural History of Hawaii.
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- Daly, R. A. Our Mobile Earth. Charles Scribner's Sons. 1926. 342 pp.
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- Kane, F. J. Picturesque America, Its Parks and Playgrounds. Frederick Gumbrecht, Brooklyn, N. Y. 1925. 521 pp. Illustrated. Hawaii on pp. 383-387.
- Logan, Daniel. All about Hawaii. Chapple Publishing Co., Boston, Mass. 1921. 56 pp. Hawaii National Park on p. 12.
- Rock, Joseph F. Indigenous Trees of the Hawaiian Islands. 1913. 518 pp.
- Rolfe, Mary A. Our National Parks. Book Two. A supplementary reader on the national parks for fifth and sixth grade students. Benj. H. Sanborn & Co. Chicago. 1928. Illustrated. Hawaii National Park on pp. 73-92.
- Taylor, Albert P. Under Hawaiian Skies. Advertiser Publishing Co., Honolulu, Hawaii. 1926. 607 pp.
- U. S. Geological Survey. Bulletins of the Hawaiian Volcano Observatory. Published by the Hawaiian Volcano Research Association.
- Westervelt, W. D. Hawaiian Historical Legends.
- Wilson, Scott B. Birds of the Sandwich Islands. 1890.
- Yard, Robert Sterling. The Book of the National Parks. 1926. 444 pp. 74 illustrations, 10 maps, 4 diagrams. Hawaii begins on p. 229.

AUTHORIZED RATES FOR PUBLIC UTILITIES, 1930

All rates of the authorized public utilities are approved by the Government. Therefore complaints regarding overcharges should be made to the superintendent. Employees of the hotels and other operators are not Government employees, but discourteous treatment by public-utility employees should be reported to the park administration.

VOLCANO HOUSE AND KILAUEA CAMP

The Kilauea Volcano House Co. operates the Volcano House on the outer rim of the crater. This is a modern hotel of 100 rooms. The hotel provides steam and sulphur baths, using live steam and heat from the volcano. Arrangements may be made at the hotel for golfing, picnic or hikers' lunches, automobiles, horseback trips in the vicinity of the crater and the 3-day trip to the summit of Mauna Loa, and motor trips around the island. A camp is also maintained by the company in the Kilauea section.

AUTHORIZED RATES**VOLCANO HOUSE****AMERICAN PLAN**

Per person, per day-----	\$9.00.
Weekly rate per person, per day-----	\$7.00.
Fortnightly rate per person, per day-----	\$6.00.
Monthly rate per person, per day-----	\$5.00.
Children between 6 and 12 years of age-----	Three-fourths above rates.
Children under 6 years of age-----	One-half above rates.
Natural sulphur baths-----	50 cents each.

SPECIAL SUMMER RATES

(June 1 to September 30)

Per person, per day, for period of not less than 7 days	\$5.00.
Children 6 to 12 years of age-----	Three-fourths above rate.
Children 2 to 6 years-----	One-half above rate.

KILAUEA CAMP

Accommodations in the camp at Kilauea are in comfortably furnished cottages. The rate, American plan, is \$3 per person per day. This camp is open from June 20 to September 15.

The National Parks Portfolio

(FIFTH EDITION)

**Bound securely
in cloth**

One dollar

A presentation of the national parks and national monuments in picture. The selection is from the best work of many photographers, professional and amateur. It contains nine chapters descriptive each of a national park, and one larger chapter devoted to other parks and monuments. 270 pages, including 310 illustrations.

(Sent postpaid, upon receipt of price in cash or money order, by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.





Photo by Tai Sing Loo

LAVA FLOOR OF KILAUEA CRATER VISITED ON WORLD'S WEIRDEST WALK



Photo by Perkins

THE GREAT CRATER OF HALEAKALA



Photo by Tai Sing Loo

FERN TREE DRIVE TO KILAUEA VOLCANO

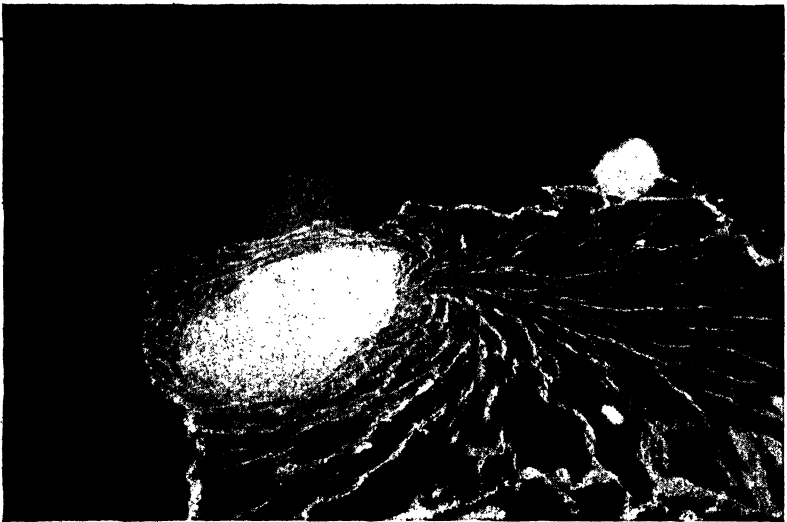


Photo by Higashida

NIGHT VIEW OF 1929 ACTIVITY